

THE PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).....2,068
In 1890.....18,831
In 1892 (Presidential).....21,157
In 1894.....33,133
In 1896 (Presidential).....36,564
In 1898.....82,204
In 1899.....85,231

Unfair as he finds it to spur on the industrial capitalists, by depriving their bread of its butter, yet the capitalist thinks it necessary to reduce the laborer's wages to a minimum in order "to keep him industrious."—MARX.

FIFTH KICK-OUT.

It will be of more than passing interest to the comrades and friends, and to all those who have at heart the forming and progress of a bona fide political party of the working class in the land, to know that the New York combination of tax paying small traders in Bermuda potatoes, lager beer and Egyptian onions, usurious money lenders, labor fakirs, business "Socialists," and European allies, collectively known as the "Kangaroo party," has made a fifth attempt to steal the name of the Socialist Labor Party—and has just been again kicked out of court.

It happened this way: The appellate division of the Supreme Court, as recently announced in these columns, sat down upon the fourth attempt of these gentlemen, on the ground that, the election having been held, the issues in the controversy were settled. This eminently wise decision was arrived at, no doubt, by the light of that imposing demonstration held last election day in this state when the Party polled a larger vote than ever before; the decision was also, no doubt, aided by the light which fell upon the Kangaroo claimants from thirty-five of their own affidavits, which, the record revealed, were false, inasmuch as they pretended to verify an affidavit that did not exist.

Thrown out that fourth time, the gentlemen tried to get a rehearing from that same Court. The attempt was made by another affidavit. This affidavit was a beauty. It set out that the court erred in considering the issues in the controversy settled, because (as a proof that these issues were not settled), from top to bottom, the Socialist Labor Party had two distinct sets of organizations national, state and local. The Party's affidavit, that let the wind out of that bag, was simple and neat, as simple and neat as a good, strong steel needle. It reproduced one of the numerous placards that the kangaroos flooded the city with last campaign, and that their organs reproduced, bearing this heading:

SOCIALISTS, DON'T VOTE!

REFUTE THE TAMMANY-REPUBLICAN POLICE BOARD CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOT UNDER THE NAME OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The affidavit showed that such placards and publications had made perfectly clear that the applicants and the Socialist Labor Party were wholly distinct; and that the increased vote polled by the Party under such circumstances disposed of all pretences about there being "from top to bottom two distinct sets of S. L. P. organizations, national, state and local." (The placard above quoted was too grandiose not to rescue from total oblivion. During the campaign, Section New York secured a stack of them. Every delegate to the approaching National Convention will be supplied with two copies, one for himself, and one for his section, to be kept as mementos. In sight of this fifth kick-out, the document has gathered increased memento qualities.) The Party's affidavit then proceeded to show that the official acts of the claimants themselves betrayed the fact that they recognized that the late election figures, following smack upon their placards, had settled the issues in the controversy. This point was clinched by producing the resolutions adopted by the claimants at their recent Rochester pow-wow, whereby a Committee of Nine was appointed with power to change their party's name, yank off its "national candidates," alter its platform and walk into another, the Debs party. With the Party's proverbial wickedness and love of "billsingate," it clinched this last point by pickling and holding up the fact that the claimant's attorney, who swore the affidavit and made

the motion for the rehearing. "Morris Hilquit, Esq.," himself is one of that tell-tale Committee of Nine, and had accepted the office. In short, that they were routed, were on the run, and knew it.

As already stated, this fifth attempt to thwart the fiat of the Party's referendum, taken within the Party itself, and to thwart that still more imposing referendum held last election day, both of which spewed out the kangaroos and emphatically ordered the Party's colors to remain in the Party's hands, failed, as it could not choose but fail. The kangaroos got kicked out a fifth time.

WE BRING THE JUBILEE.

This week's report of the General Executive Board of the S. T. and L. A. is particularly interesting; how very interesting may not quite appear from the condensed form in which the report is made.

The breath of Socialism breathed by the Providence, R. I., Alliancemen is rousing from their stupor the rank and file of the textile proletariat of Providence and vicinity as far westward as Fall River, Mass.; it is electrifying them with the sense of their own dignity and power; and, proportionately, it is throwing the labor fakirs into hot water. James Whitehead, of Fall River, the time-honored labor misleader among the textiles, was, it will be remembered, thwarted in his designs to bag the workers of the Lorraine Mills, the Alliance taking the men in charge and driving Mr. Whitehead and his pals out of the place.

It will also be remembered that, in his desperate straits, he accepted a challenge to debate the issues between Old and New Trade Unionism in his own home of Fall River, but backed out at the last moment. Comrade Kroll, of D. A. 17, was, however, not thrown off the scent. He followed Whitehead into Fall River, a big hall was hired, the textile peratives especially and all other workmen were invited, Mr. Whitehead unexpectedly appeared, but, made such a showing that he might as well have stayed away. The large workman's audience that thronged the hall heard the Labor or Social Question presented to them for the first time from the only side that it can touch them, in the only manner that it can raise them, to wit, from the class-conscious economic side. The points scored by the speaker received such approbation as denoted the first full grasping of a self-evident truth long concealed under hard crusts of well cultivated ignorance. It goes without saying that class-conscious doctrine throwing the light on the capitalist exploiter and simultaneously illuminating the labor fakir, dawned for the first time upon his former dupes, and they received with loud gratitude the clarifying information.

But further and, in a manner, even more tangible proofs are gathered of the positively lasting impression of this Alliance work. That proof is furnished by Mr. Whitehead himself, together with his associates in the national organization of the textile workers. The body had by a general vote decided to hold its national convention this year in Providence. Mr. Whitehead and fellow-fakirs now find Providence too hot a place to meet in; they ignore the general vote, and called the convention to meet in Dover, N. H. The move, so far from easing up their straits, increased them. Protests, never before heard, are now showering upon them for such an act of high-handed usurpation; and indignation has started questions that the recent Alliance work is furnishing the answers to.

We bring the Jubilee. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance's trumpet-blasts have a fibre all their own that enable them to penetrate where no other sound of Labor redemption hitherto could, or ever can.

HAND IN HAND THEY TREAD THE MERRY DANCE.

The contract for the Rapid Transit in New York city has been signed. The occasion of the signing looked solemn, at least those who officiated and the papers who have their finger in that pie have tried to make it so. Closely looked into, the solemnity vanishes and, instead, one sees the truth, a huge capitalist debauch. It was a gathering of big capitalists at which Republicans and Democrats met and shook hands. Their political "animosities" were all sunk; a strong bond held them together. The community of interests, in being masters of a large undertaking in which Labor had to do the main work and be kept under, requires such unity of action by the political power that the "dividing lines" in politics were wiped off. Gold Republicans and gold Democrats, free traders and protectionists, gold mine owners and silver mine owners, Tammany leaders and Goo-goos elbowed each other in perfect harmony, and Mr. August Belmont, Democratic backer of the Republican riots in Kentucky, was central figure.

Ten to one, the building of the Rapid Transit will give occasion to many a "disagreement" between Brother Capitalist and Brother Labor. Disagreements frequently become acrimonious. When that happens Brother Capital must show a solid front. No sentimentality will do. Coming events cast their shadows before them.

Messrs. Chase and Courtney, the Socialist (?) Mayors of Massachusetts, tried a raid last week upon the city. Mr. Chase tried it before. Together, they fared no better than singly. New York is the last place to try fake politics in, and it is the toughest spot to attempt a breach into the S. L. P.

The reason that Messrs. Strasser and Wood give for having ordered the Boston cigarmakers back to work is that if the Boston strikers had won, similar strikes would have broken out in all large cities for the "clean table," and they not being as well organized as Boston, would have lost. In other words, a "perfect organization" does not set the pace for the weaker ones, but the weaker organizations set the pace for the rest. Which, translated into still plainer vernacular, means that the Strasser concern abandons all its fighting features but concentrates all its efforts to raise dues for its officers to be in condition to trade with the employers.

A new plan for a co-operative colony now starts from Maine. It starts with a neat prospectus and the usual counting-house arithmetic. It starts with the assumption that 100,000 co-operators can be gathered in; that each can fork down \$100; and that thus \$10,000,000 capital can be secured. So far the prospectus bears the usual earmarks of the moon-calf. But one passage in it shows that the schemer, moon-calf though he may be, is not without an eye to the main chance, and without some little sense, enough to cause him to suspect the possibility of failure and to make provision against it. The passage is this:

"Nor need the \$10,000,000 all be paid in before beginning work."

Of course not; some salary is needed to lubricate the wheels even of windmills in empty pates.

The single tax politicians are receiving hard knocks from sad experience. They imagined that, gathered under a supposedly radical platform, they could hold a large number of members together and in that way do some political trading, if possible secure some little political pap. Experience has been knocking large holes into that program. And now comes the pesky, South African war and knocks so big into the program that nothing is left of it. Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, better known as "Tearful Tom," quite a single tax luminary, has taken offence at some pro-Boer declarations of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, the gentlemanly view being that England is introducing the single tax into Africa!

It is unnecessary to pry into the secret sources of Mr. Shearman's views. Without prying, it goes without saying that Mr. Shearman has material interests that charm him to England's side. The single tax ghost can't turn without stamping its toes.

A new suit has been started against Carnegie by his partner. The cause of action now charged is fraud. This is as usual. So munificent an endower of churches as Andrew could hardly be otherwise than his partners now charge. So has it ever been, so will it ever be so long as class rule prevails.

The higher the plum-tree, the riper the plum:
The richer the cobbler, the blacker his thumb.

The bigger the brigand, the richer his gifts; the louder his praises by the clergy he endowed, the larger his bounty; the larger his bounty, the huger his crime.

The New York Legislature is "very busy with a bill to pay teachers' salaries. That teachers should be paid no one will deny. They surely are not paid any too well. But the question comes, why so much attention to the teachers, to seeing that they be well paid, and so little attention given to the children of the working people, to seeing that they be in proper condition to profit by well-paid teachers?"

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC.

Hear ye, hear ye, hear ye!

Mr. Kennedy, of the International Typographical Union and of Idaho Bull Pen celebrity, or, which is the same, the New York "American Workman," local organ of that gentleman's union, has the floor. The "American Workman" desires to give the fullest advertisement to a certain fact, which it embodies in an item of its issue of the 17th of last month, and which, always anxious to accommodate such folks as the "American Workman," we hereby give the benefit of "The People's" circulation, adding the hope, backed by the request, that the item be extensively read. It is this:

"The People," a socialistic paper published by "Fred." DeLeon, a (Beekman street) gang of anarchists, who claim to be Socialists, will, in the near future, as I am told, be issued as a daily. The DeLeon (Beekman street) "People" is a non-union paper, published by men who are enemies of trades unions. This fact should be thoroughly advertised.

Leaving wholly aside the Anarchist humor, latent in the presumption of the "American Workman" to pass an opinion upon what is Socialism and who are true Socialists; leaving for later and speedy treatment the interesting question here raised as to what is a "union," together with the kindred and still more interesting matter of what it is that is biting the "American Workman"—leaving all that aside, and accepting for the present, the "American Workman's" own theory that a "union paper" is only such a paper as is set up by members of the I. T. U., receiving union wages and working union hours, then the "American Work-

man" beautifully puts its foot into its own mouth. It furnishes valuable corroborative evidence of the labor-riding, labor-dispensing qualities of the labor fakir. It does that for the simple reason that, it so happens, that "The People" has all along been set up exclusively by members in good standing of the I. T. U., of "Big Six." In view of this fact, the declaration by the "American Workman" folks that "The People" is "non-union," must be, ought to be, quite an eye-opener to the I. T. U. men who set up "The People," and who, under the pretext that they were "union men" have been recently bled of \$1 assessments to enable five-dollar-a-day "Secret Committee" and others, to make hay while the "Sun" strike shone!

Or can it be that he writer or inspirer of the declaration is one of those who, having vainly intrigued against some fellow-member in "The People's" composing rooms, so as to get the job himself, is of the opinion that, he not having been duly "appreciated," those who were are non-union?

Which ever the theory may be, one is bound to agree with the "American Workman" that its statement on this head deserves thorough advertisement; it throws quite a light upon the mechanism of the labor fakir's motives.

The Boston, Mass., "Herald" aims a witty satire at "Socialist" Carey in this wise:

Socialist Carey observes that God did not put Rockefeller in charge of the oil of the earth, but that the devil did it, and he is against the devil on that account. To this extent Mr. Rockefeller may be said to be engaged in successful missionary work.

The spineless Socialism of Mr. James F. Carey, of Haverhill, having been thus pricked, next in order is to have the gentleman's spineless pretenses of bad health, on which he has been traveling, likewise pricked. Mr. Carey has traveled as far as he got on alleged consumption and other deadly diseases by the report of which he gathers sympathy for himself.

The Pueblo, Colo., "Courier" is a rapid maturer. About two weeks ago it appeared rigged out with borrowed Socialist feathers. It came out with an article urging a political convention of trade unions for the purpose of independent class-conscious political action at the approaching election. Similar calls have often issued from similar crooked sources, notably here in New York. It takes more than a few weeks, however, for them to "mature," i. e., to drop the mask and tell the tale of who bought them by raising their purchaser's political flag. It took the "Courier" only a couple of weeks to mature: it is out for Bryan, and in coming out it takes the public into its confidence with a frankness worthy of a better cause.

It admits that "It has not been an easy matter for us to arrive at this conclusion" (the trading process had hitches), but "after revolving the pros and cons" (political prices are not always paid in the same article; a careful "revolving" of the relative dollars-and-cents value of different offers is needed) it finally had information enough "to assume mature conclusion." It closes giving us the reason for its flop that it "the masses are yet unthinking and ignorant" (consequently gullible).

The "Courier" is the official organ of the Western Labor Union, the organization of the ill-starred Idaho miners, whom Bryan's man, Governor Steiensen, pronounced bandits and treated as mad dogs.

If this paper is being sent to you without you having ordered it, don't refuse it. It has been paid for by a friend of yours. Read it, and renew when the trial subscription expires. You will find the date on the wrapper.

Lectures.

[Notices for this column must be in not later than Monday morning.]

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
March 4, Debate between representative Republican and Democrat on one side, and Socialists on the other. Subject: "Resolved that it is to the best interests of the working class to support the Socialist Labor Party." 657 Main street.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
March 4.—Thomas T. Hickey, "The Mission of the Socialist Labor Party." 315 Washington street.

CLEVELAND, O.
March 7.—"Socialism and Utopia," 1058 Payne avenue, corner McHenry street.

DENVER, COL.
March 4.—W. Holmes, "The International," Labor Lyceum, 1820 Champa street.

DETROIT, MICH.
March 4.—Herman Richter, "Surplus Value," 313 Grand avenue.
March 11.—R. B. Meyer, "The Socialist Labor Party and Reform Movements." 313 Grand avenue.

NEW YORK
March 2.—A. S. Brown, "Struggle for Freedom," 242 East 90th street.
March 4.—C. Teche, "Religion & Socialism," Club Rooms, 189 East 109th street.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
March 4.—Charles Kroll, "The Last Days," Textile Hall, Olneyville square.
March 11.—T. Muldowney, "Classes," Textile Hall, Olneyville square.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
March 4.—T. M. Anthony, "Progress," 909 1/2 Market street (Pythian Castle).
March 11.—J. Robertson, "Socialism," 909 1/2 Market street (Pythian Castle).

Nemesis.

(Written for The People, by Wm. Doran, Jersey City, N. J.)

Ignore, deceive, misrepresent,
Lie, slander and betray;
For all of this, my cunning ones,
There comes a reck'ning day.

Conceal the springs of reason—strive
To hide what all should know,
The dammed-up current of the truth
Will rise and overflow.

No flattery, flatteries, no guile,
Can quiet classes' slumber;
No power, no devilry, no prayer,
Can stay the coming crash.

When the hour has struck its summons,
And each has heard the tread
Of revolting slaves' battalions,
Superstition, Fraud, is dead;
On the pinions of the whirlwind,
In dread majesty of might,
Rides implacable Nemesis

Through the storm and through the night;
To smother the wrongs of ages,
Blood and hunger, bitter tears,
To fulfill the hope of ages,
In the fearful, coming years.

New Trade Unionism.

By Ella Reeves Cohen, East Orange, N. J.

The entire rank and file of the membership of the old pure and simple trade unions has become permeated with the spirit of discontent that often develops into open rebellion against the organization that no longer represents the interests of the working class. No longer do the officers, agents and members of the old trade unions work together for a common end. The officers strive to keep the men in darkest ignorance as to the workings of the machine that is still running on the worn out plan of trying to squeeze out favors from the capitalist class; and the workman must hand out his pennies and even dollars to the officers and agents, only to perpetuate a system that robs him daily.

These facts brought out by class-conscious men who have investigated the entire situation, have been embodied in pamphlets like "Tragic Pages," "What Means this Strike" and "The Story of the Bull Pen," men read them, their eyes are opened, and at first, in their terrible revulsion of feeling against these robbers that have been posing as the good Samaritans of the working class, they denounce ALL forms of trades unions, and in the full realization that they have been duped as well as robbed, they take a stand against ALL economic organization. Even men who have become class-conscious Socialists sometimes fail to understand the importance of the new economic organization—the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

Under the present system there is still a pressing need for economic as well as political organization, but the two must work together; there must be an educational power, with political force back of it.

As long as a man must fight for a living wage, as long as he must struggle to keep his labor power on the market, just so long will it be necessary to organize trade unions.

The new trade unionism, founded on Socialistic principles, stands for the total annihilation of all that exists to blind and delude the working class; it demands a spirit of solidarity among the workers that makes no compromise with the capitalist class at the ballot box. Too long have American workmen been willing to follow the example of the British trade unionists, who have been used as the tail to the kite of the middle class politicians, who, under the rule of "No politics in trade unions," have crushed out all tendency to the expression of a revolutionary spirit, and have succeeded in inducing the members of these unions to continue to vote against their own class. A brighter example, however, has been furnished to all workmen by the new trade unionism of Germany, of France, of Sweden, and of Belgium. Founded on the principles of Socialism, backed by strong political action, they have demonstrated what can be done by an aggressive economic organization.

More concessions have been made, and more power gained to relieve present conditions than could possibly have been obtained by non-political unions.

As one of the French delegates said, with true force, at the International Congress of Socialists in London in 1890: "In working to bring about the great change from capitalism to Socialism, we must not depreciate trades union action. It is most important to reduce the hours of labor and to increase the rate of wages. As trade unionism develops you also develop organization among the workers; you develop a power not only of organization and administration, but a power to rule the world. I would, however, urge that trade unionism of itself, and by itself, is powerless. Capitalism is strictly political; capitalists are the political class, and possess political power. The capitalist is master of the government and employs government troops to crush the strikes. Political action is used against trade unionism and trade unionism must use political action to take from the privileged classes the power they possess."

At the same Congress, a delegate from Germany said: "We believe trade union organization to be as important as any, but it must have behind it a great political party opposed to all bourgeois parties alike."

And in these foreign countries we find that, although strikes are few, when one does take place, there are no luxurious "leaders" feeding on the blood and bone of the workers, but the spirit of class solidarity asserts itself, and the pennies flow in, not to the "treasury," but to the homes of the strikers.

"The strength of the union is in the spirit of the members."
The same is true of the new trade unionism of this country—the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Organized with the object of ending the class struggle as soon as possible, they realize that before that end is attained, the exploitation of labor must continue under the present system; their economic organization, backed by political action, must educate its members, must prepare them for the revolution, by developing the spirit of solidarity in all working men and women.

The three chief objects, therefore, of this class-conscious trade unionism might be summed up as follows:

First, the education of the workers in the principles of the Socialist Labor Party.

Second, to abolish ideas that may exist in different trades and subdivisions of trades as to an aristocracy of labor, and to instill the true spirit of class fellowship.

Third, to express their spirit and their convictions at the ballot box, by voting only for their own class, refusing always to act as political scabs, and condemning all who do, to the scorn they deserve.

With these objects in view, the Alliance workers of this country action, must exert forces solidly against their common enemy. From the textile workers of New England to the coal miners of the West there is an exchange of sympathy, as they are bound together in one common interest, the class interest.

Needing no mediators, they have put all labor fakirs in their region to flight, and have shown that the working men who have become enlightened and class-conscious are perfectly equipped to do their own fighting, for the capitalist employer fears nothing more than a Socialist organization among his workers. And all along the line sounds this message, formulated in "What Means this Strike?"

"Politics is not separable from wages. For the same reason that the organization of labor dictates wages, hours, etc., in the interest of the workers, for that same reason must it dictate politics also; and for the same reason that it exerts the scab in the shop, it must excrete the scab at the hustings."



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

UNCLE SAM.—You seem to be happy. I see a flush of joy suffusing your cheeks, otherwise cadaverous, and a spark of light brightening up your otherwise lackluster orbs.

BROTHER JONATHAN.—Yes, I do feel somewhat elated; I have just sent in my application for membership in the Socialist Labor Party—

U. S. (visibly surprised).—What? You? Since when have you become a Socialist?

B. J.—I have always been a Socialist; I am as good a Socialist as you.

U. S.—How familiar a ring those words have!

B. J. (visibly satisfied with himself).—Yes; as good a Socialist as you; but—

U. S.—I thought there was a "but!"

B. J.—But I don't agree—

U. S.—With Socialist principles, eh?

B. J.—I don't agree with that class struggle affair, for instance.

U. S.—I know you don't.

F. J.—And I think it is harmful to the progress of Socialism.

U. S.—In other words, you consider it harmful to recognize facts and deal with them?

B. J.—What facts?

U. S.—The fact, for instance, that there is going on a class struggle in society; that each class proceeds from its interests; that "justice" is different to each according to the class and material interests that each has; and that clearness cannot be introduced into the conflict without clearness is had upon this fact.

B. J.—But I deny all that; there is no class struggle—

U. S.—Let it go at that, for the moment. Suppose there is none. How can you join a movement that is based on principles that you reject?

B. J.—Is your movement too narrow for a new idea?

U. S.—Leave that matter of a "New Idea" also aside for a moment. The fact is that you would be joining the movement and not the movement you. It is not asking too much of one who joins a movement that he subscribe to its principles.

B. J.—But its principles are absurd.

U. S.—In proof of which "absurdity" it is the only growing movement, while all your movements are like flashes in the pan, and go up like flukes. I shall certainly oppose your admission.

B. J.—You are just like all of them, too narrow to take in a new idea!

U. S.—And what is your "new idea?"

B. J.—That the class struggle should be dropped!

U. S.—You call that a new "idea?"

B. J.—I do!

U. S.—Let me tell you a story: A Jew was once traveling on a lonely road in the west when suddenly a bullet whizzed one-quarter of an inch by his ear. He turned and saw a cow boy running after him and making ready to fire a second shot as he in the affair of delivery, the Jew threw up both his hands, and the cow boy got within speaking distance, this dialogue took place between the two:

"Hold on! Don't shoot! What am I done to you?"

"Aren't you a Jew?"

"Yes, what of it?"

"Well, you killed my Lord and Savior."

"If? Why, no, man! I had no hand in it. That happened one thousand eight hundred and sixty odd years ago."

"What! As long ago as that? Why, I only heard of it just now!"

Do you see your beautiful outline in that mirror?

B. J.'s flush leaves his face and his cadaverousness of old returns.

U. S.—You and all such as you who come to us with your "New Ideas" are better than that ignorant cowboy. Ignorant as he is, the affair of delivery, the Jew threw up both his hands, and the cow boy got within speaking distance, this dialogue took place between the two:

"Hold on! Don't shoot! What am I done to you?"

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"Yes, what of it?"

"Well, you killed my Lord and Savior."

MACHINERY.

What It Is, What It Develops From and What It Implies.

John Stuart Mill says in his "Principles of Political Economy": "It is questionable if all the mechanical inventions yet made have lightened the day's toil of any human being." That is, however, by no means the aim of the capitalistic application of machinery. Like every other increase in the productivity of labor, machinery is intended to cheapen commodities, and, by shortening that portion of the working day in which the laborer works for himself, to lengthen the portion that he gives, without an equivalent, to the capitalist. In short, it is a means for producing surplus value.

In manufacture, the revolution in the mode of production begins with the labor power; in modern industry, it begins with the instruments of labor. Our first inquiry then, is, how the instruments of labor are converted from tools into machines, or what is the difference between a machine and the implements of handicraft? We are only concerned here with the striking and general characteristics; for epochs in the history of society are no more separated from each other by hard and fast lines of demarcation than are geological epochs.

Mathematicians and mechanicians—and in this they are followed by a few English economists—call a tool a simple machine and a machine a complex tool. They see no essential difference between them, and even give the name of machine to the simple mechanical powers, the lever, the inclined plane, the screw, the wedge, etc. As a matter of fact, every machine is a combination of those simple powers, no matter how they may be disguised. From the economic standpoint this distinction is without meaning, because the historical element is wanting. Another explanation of the difference between tool and machine is that, in the case of a tool, man is the motive power, while the motive power of a machine is something different from man—is, for instance, an animal, water, wind, and so on. According to this, a plow drawn by oxen, which is a contrivance common to the most distant epochs, would be a machine, while the steam engine, which is worked by a single laborer, would be a mere tool. Nay, this very plow, though a tool when worked by hand, would, if worked by steam, be a machine. And since the application of animal power is one of man's earliest inventions, production by machinery would have preceded production by handicrafts. When, in 1733, John Wyatt brought out his spinning machine, and the industrial revolution of the eighteenth century, not a word did he say about an ass driving it instead of a man, and yet this part fell to the ass. He described it as

A Machine "To Spin Without Fingers."

All fully developed machinery consists of three essentially different parts, the motor mechanism, the transmitting mechanism, and finally the tool or working machine. The motor mechanism is that which puts the whole in motion. It either generates its own motive power, like the steam engine, the electric engine, the electro-magnetic machine, etc., or it receives its impulse from some already existing natural force, like the water wheel, the lead of water, the wind mill from wind, etc. The transmitting mechanism, composed of fly wheels, shafting, toothed wheels, pulleys, straps, ropes, bands, and gears, regulates the motion, changes its form where necessary—as, for instance, from linear to circular—and divides and distributes it among the working machines. These two first parts of the whole mechanism are there solely for putting the working machines in motion, by means of which motion the subject of labor is seized upon and modified as desired. The tool or working machine is that part of the machinery with which the industrial revolution of the eighteenth century started. And to this day it constantly serves as a starting point, whenever a handicraft or a manufacture is turned into an industry carried on by machinery.

On a closer examination of the working machine proper, we find in it, as a general rule, though often, no doubt, under very altered forms, the apparatus and tools used by the handicraftsman or manufacturer; with this difference, that instead of being human implements, they are the implements of a mechanism or mechanical implements. Either the entire machine is only a more or less altered mechanical edition of the old handicraft tool—as, for instance, the power loom—or the working parts fitted in the frame of the machine are old acquaintances, as spindles are in a mule, needles in a stocking loom, saws in a sawing machine, and knives in a chopping machine. The distinction between these tools and the body proper of the machine, or the mechanism, is that the tools continue from their very birth, for they continue for the most part to be used by handicraft, or by manufacture, and are afterward fitted into the body of the machine, which is the product of machinery. The machine proper is, therefore, a mechanism that, after being set in motion, performs with its tools the same operations as were formerly done by the workman with similar tools. Whether the motive power is derived from man or from some other machine, makes no difference in this respect. From the moment that the tool proper is taken from man, and fitted into a mechanism, a machine takes the place of a mere implement. The difference strikes one at once, even in those cases where man himself continues to be the prime mover. The number of implements that he himself can use simultaneously is limited by the number of his own hands, and the instruments of production, by the number of his bodily organs. In Germany they tried at first to make one spinner work two spinning wheels; that is, to work simultaneously with both hands and both feet. This was too difficult. Later a treadle spinning wheel with two spindles was invented; but adepts in spinning, who could spin two threads at once, and as far as the two-headed ones, the Jenny, on the other hand, even at its very birth, spun with 12-13 spindles, and the stocking loom knits with many thousand needles at once. The number of tools that a machine can bring into play simultaneously is, from the very first, emancipated from the organic limits that hedge in the tools of a handicraftsman.

Where the Revolution Sets In.

In many manual implements the distinction between man as mere motive power and man as the workman or operator, properly so-called, is brought into striking contrast. For instance, the foot is merely the prime mover of the spinning wheel, while the hand working with the spindle, and drawing and twisting, performs the real operation of spinning. It is the last part of the handicraftsman's implement that is first seized upon by the industrial revolution, leaving to the workman in addition to his own hand, even the machine with his eyes and correcting its mistakes with his hands, the merely mechanical part of being the moving power. On the other hand, implements, in regard to which man has always acted as a simple motive power—as, for instance, by turning the crank of a mill, by pumping by moving up and down the arm of a balance, or by using the wind as motive power. Here and there, long before the period of manufacture, and also, to some extent, during that period, these implements pass over into machines, but

without creating any revolution in the mode of production. It becomes evident, in the period of modern industry, that these implements, even under their form of manual tools, are already machines. For instance, the pumps with which the Harlan, in 1836-37, emptied the Lake of Harlan, were constructed on the principle of ordinary pumps, the only difference being that their pistons were driven by cyclopaean steam engines instead of by men. The common and very imperfect bellows of the blacksmith is, in England, occasionally converted into a blowing engine by connecting its arm with a steam engine. The steam engine itself, such as it was at its invention, during the manufacturing period at the close of the seventeenth century, and such as it continued to be down to 1780, did not give rise to any industrial revolution. It was, on the contrary, the invention of machines that made a revolution in the form of steam engines necessary. As soon as man, instead of working with an implement on the subject of his labor, becomes merely the motive power of an implement—machine of that more accident that motive power takes the disguise of human muscle, and it may equally well take the form of wind, water or steam. Of course, this does not prevent such a change of form from producing great technical alterations in the mechanism that was originally constructed to be driven by man alone. Nowadays, all machines that have their way to make, such as sewing machines, bread making machines, etc., are, unless from their very nature they use on a small scale is excluded, constructed to be driven both by human and by purely mechanical motive power.

The machine, which is the starting point of the industrial revolution, supercedes the workman, who handles a single tool, by a mechanism operating with a number of similar tools, and set in motion by a single motive power, whatever the form of that power may be. Here we have the machine, not only as an element of production, but as a social element.

SOCIALIST LEAFLETS FOR THE SPRING ELECTIONS.



Spring elections are approaching, and every Section and every Socialist should utilize this opportunity to disseminate the scientific facts of Socialism.

There is no better way to do this than by using the leaflets published by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

The following are especially appropriate:

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

This question is continually being asked, and the leaflet, "What is Socialism?" has been prepared by the National Executive Committee as an answer to the question. The inside pages contain the platform of the Party, while the outside pages are devoted to instructive comments on Socialism.

CONTENTS.

Platform of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States.

Demands for Immediate Improvement in the Condition of Labor.

1. Permanent Ownership of the Land.

2. Municipal Ownership of the S. L. P.

3. The Money Question.

4. Inventions.

5. School Education.

6. Labor Legislation.

7. Imperative Mandate and the Referendum.

8. And fourteen other demands.

The Class Struggle: The More We Produce, the Less We Get.

Why the Means of Production are owned by the Capitalist Class.

The Democratic-Republican Party.

The Socialist Labor Party.

First Steps to Socialism.

\$1.50 PER THOUSAND.

MIDDLE CLASS MUNICIPALIZATION AND THE MUNICIPAL PROGRAM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

This is a most admirable leaflet to open the eyes of people relative to the difference between the municipalization desired by the Socialist Labor Party and that desired by the Socialist Labor Party.

CONTENTS.

Two Kinds of Middle Class Municipalities.

1. Bankrupt Middle Class Merchants.

2. Owners of City Real Estate.

Why the Municipalization of the City is Bankruptcy Records of 1899.

Why Middle Class Municipalization Would Not Benefit the Working Class.

1. Relation of Working Class Rent to Taxes.

2. Relation of Taxes to Wages.

3. Middle Class Municipalization Means Increased Rent.

4. Treatment of Employees Under Middle Class Municipalization.

5. Election of Foremen by Employees.

6. Minimum Salary.

7. Labor Fund.

8. Home for the People.

9. Taxation.—This paragraph is fine; it shows what a weapon the power of tax is in the hands of the Socialist proletarian and the property to be taxed is in the hands of the Capitalists. We do not do this to them!

10. Public Schools.

11. Labor Exchanges.

12. Every Municipality in Conflicts with the Labor Party.

13. Between Labor and Capital.—Another good paragraph to shake under the nose of every one of these Capitalist mayors.

14. The Imperative Mandate.

15. Politics and the Class Struggle.

16. The Socialism of the Leaflet has just left the press. It is a hummer.

\$1.50 PER THOUSAND.

ATTITUDE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TOWARD TRADE UNIONS.

These Slavemaster twins, the Capitalist newspapers and the labor fakirs, are continually prying about the attitude of the Socialist Labor Party toward trade unions. Most assuredly we are opposed to the kind of trade unions that are retailed over the Gompers' shop.

There is another kind of trade union—a trade union that has in its mind's eye the Socialist Republic as its goal, and which sees in every strike of the class-conscious worker a step toward that goal. This leaflet is a clear exposition of the difference between the fakir's trade union and the Socialist trade union.

It gives in brief a complete history of trade unions in connection with the development of Capitalism, and is just the thing to put in the hands of every worker.

CONTENTS.

The Class Struggle.

Origin of the Trade Union.

Necessity of the Trade Union.

What Determines the Price of Labor Power.

Historic Development of Capitalism.

1. Period of Transition. Condition of Working Class During this period.

2. Period of Concentration. Condition of Working Class During this period.

3. Period of Socialism. Condition of Working Class During this period.

Purpose of "Government" Capitalism.

Strikes and Boycotts—Once Powerful, now Impotent.

Trade Unions of Europe—No Labor Fund.

"Pure and Simple" Trade Unions of England and America—Fakirs as "Socialists."

Why the "Pure and Simple" Union is Dying.

Why the Socialist Union is Growing.

Up With the Crimson Standard.

\$1.50 PER THOUSAND.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.

147 East 23d Street, New York.

If this paper is being sent to you without you having ordered it, don't refuse it. It has been paid for by a friend of yours. Read it, and you will find the date on the wrapper.

DAILY PEOPLE.

Report of the Conference and General Activity.

DAILY PEOPLE MAJOR FUND.

Previously acknowledged from both Daily People Conference \$862.45
Received from E. Siff, Secretary D. P. Conference..... 125.00
Total..... \$987.45

DAILY PEOPLE MINOR FUND.

Previously acknowledged..... \$2,464.95
P. Herriger, Allentown, Pa..... 50
Wm. Wasmuth, Brooklyn..... 1.00
El Rito Cig. Fac., New York..... 2.50
Nels J. Lynes, Lalone, Minn..... 1.00
Unexpended wages for day's work..... 1.26
A. H. Spencer, Vancouver..... 50
B. C..... 50
Total..... \$2,470.81

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Sec.-Treas.

DAILY PEOPLE MASS MEETING.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The mass-meeting, held on the above date, at the Excelsior Literary Society's clubrooms, was highly successful. At 3 o'clock, the time announced for the opening of the meeting, the capacious hall was crowded with an audience who impatiently waited for the speakers. On account of important calls out of town or other party work, the speakers who were announced could not appear, but there was no lack of speakers, as they were called upon, one after another, by Comrade A. C. Akins, who acted as chairman. Comrades Schulberg, from Philadelphia; Louis Cohen, from New Jersey; and A. Klein, H. Simpson, Moren, L. Abelson and Julius Hammer, from New York, made short addresses, in which they pointed out the tremendous power for good that the "Daily People" will have in piercing and breaking up the shields of labor fakir, pulpit and aristocracy, and the capitalist class seeks to protect itself with, and that the comrades of New York and vicinity can and will not only call into existence the "Daily People," but maintain and give sustenance to it, through its trying times, which it must necessarily experience in the beginning; that the "Daily People," once established, would never be allowed to die.

These remarks were received with enthusiastic applause, with each speaker's point was punctuated by the increasing audience, which fairly packed every available standing place in the hall. Comrades and sympathizers who have made pledges were urged to call upon not to wait or delay any longer with the paying-up of their pledges, as other comrades in New York are waiting to see what they will do, and comrades throughout the country are, in turn, waiting to see what the New York comrades will do. No more doubt! No more hesitation! The "Daily People" will be issued on the 1st of July, 1900, and a permanent plant will be established.

A collection was made. About \$100 of "Daily People" stamps were sold, bringing \$22.85, the announcement of which was greeted with applause. Comrade Schulberg closed the meeting, which promised well for the future of the "Daily People."

JULIUS HAMMER, Secretary.

Delegates of "Daily People" Conference will not fail to attend the important meeting to-day, Sunday, March 4, at No. 98 Avenue C, at 2 p. m., bringing with them list of names of partly-paid pledges, meantime calling personally upon every laborer to make his respective organizations to make payments without any further delay.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY BRANCH.

A number of enthusiastic and active women assembled on Tuesday night, Feb. 19, at the headquarters of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, S. L. P., in response to a call of the Daily People Conference. The meeting was held at the headquarters of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, S. L. P., in response to a call of the Daily People Conference. The meeting was held at the headquarters of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, S. L. P., in response to a call of the Daily People Conference.

Comrade Abelson explained to those present the necessity and importance of establishing a DAILY PEOPLE, and indicated the good work the women could do to further this end. It was decided to organize as the Women's Auxiliary Branch of the DAILY PEOPLE Conference. A regular business meeting was then held, Mrs. S. Moren acting as chairman. Miss T. Zippel was elected secretary. One hundred tickets for the concert and ball were received. It was decided to hold a fair and to collect as many presents for the same as possible.

The Women's Auxiliary now appeal to all comrades and sympathizers to contribute as many presents as possible; money for the purchase of presents will also be welcome. All presents, no matter how trifling, will be thankfully received for the branch by Mrs. Bartis, No. 1706 First Avenue, and L. Abelson, No. 98 Avenue C.

The branch will meet every week. We ask all those in sympathy with us, as well as all comrades, to join us and aid in the task we have set before us, i. e., to collect as much money for the DAILY PEOPLE as possible, so as not to disappoint either foes or friends, and make certain of giving both the DAILY PEOPLE.

The next meeting of the Women's Auxiliary Branch will take place Tuesday, March 6, at 8 o'clock, at the headquarters of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, No. 242 Eighth Street.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.

NEWARK DAILY PEOPLE COLLECTIONS.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 26.—Members of Section Essex County, N. J., are urgently requested to make every effort to swell the "Daily People" Fund. The "Daily People" Fund Committee meets every Saturday evening at headquarters, No. 242 Springfield Avenue. Money pledged can be paid to either of the designated committee or to the club steward, and receipts given for same at time of payment. The following pledges have been received up to date:

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| William Walz | \$5.00 |
| D. D. Dugan | 5.00 |
| F. W. Wilson | 10.00 |
| William Walters | 1.00 |
| G. Miller | 1.00 |
| L. Ericson | 5.00 |
| H. Rubovity | 5.00 |
| Charles D. Dugan | 10.00 |
| M. Hoffman | 5.00 |
| H. Smith | 5.00 |
| A. P. Witter | 5.00 |
| William P. Picher | 5.00 |
| E. Johnson | 5.00 |
| H. Larson | 1.00 |
| James Kennedy | 10.00 |
| N. W. Rachel | 10.00 |
| Collection at E. C. S. C. Maak | 2.00 |
| ball | 15.00 |
| Fred Belzner | 15.00 |
| Total | \$134.00 |

Members of Scandinavian Branch and the Swedish Socialist Alliance have already pledged over \$100. One of our members has given us twenty boxes of cigars, which, with other prizes, it is proposed to arrange a drawing for benefit of "Daily People" Fund, to take place on Decoration Day. Members are requested to apply to the undersigned for further

(Continued to page 4.)

IN ST. LOUIS.

Many Important Points Touched On and Made Clear.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 20.—When the labor fakir says that the working class pay the taxes, he does not wholly speak the truth; he means that they are taxed in the form of dues and assessments to pay his (the labor fakir's) big salary and other expenses. For instance, the members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers in this city pay the sum of fifty cents a month for dues, distributed over the fakirs among the various central and national bodies as follows:

| |
|--|
| To Thomas I. Kidd, who does not want to fall out with the capitalist, per member..... 15c. |
| To the District Council A. A. W. W. per member..... 25c. |
| Protective Union..... 25c. |
| State Federation of Labor..... 1c. |
| Total..... 40c. |

This leaves a balance of ten cents from each member to defray the other local expenses, such as car fare for the delegates to central bodies, secretary's salary, hall rent, rent, benefits, and other incidental expenses.

The ten cents left over from each member not being enough to defray the expenses, assessments are levied, or dances are given to raise money, so as to prevent the union from going "up the spout."

In addition to the above the members must pay a cent extra every quarter to the Building Trades Council for a working card whether they work on buildings or not.

Twenty cents of the twenty-two that is paid to the Wood Workers District Council finds its way into the pockets of the two "organizers," Messrs. Gebelien and Schulz, who receive a salary of \$18 a week, for which they are supposed to organize local unions of the craft, and try to increase the membership of the unions that are already organized.

How they have organized that part of the Woodworkers known as the Furniture and Hardwood Finishers' Local Union, No. 76? When Gebelien arrived here from Baltimore, about three years ago, local union No. 76 had an average of eight members. Although the finishers paid their pro rata share towards Mr. Gebelien's salary, the union has not yet increased by a single member. And now to cap the climax, the painters refuse to work with the finishers who are doing hardwood finishing in buildings, the painters claiming that hardwood finishing is their work—and all this despite the fact that the finishers have a Building Trades Council working card.

The matter is now in the hands of the Building Trades Council. Judging from present indications the finishers will draw the shortest straw. The Woodworkers Union, of which the finishers are a local, is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The painters are not. There is a chance for the American Federation of Labor to show the strength that it blows so much about.

Some of my readers may ask, "Who is that Mr. Gebelien referred to above?" Why he is the same gentleman who said that the Social Democracy was a fake and then joined it. He is the same gentleman who says he is a Socialist, and then promptly votes against every Socialist resolution that is introduced in the union. He is the same gentleman whom Thomas I. Kidd, through the columns of his journal, calls the "diplomatic business agent of the Woodworkers in St. Louis." Yes, he is indeed a "diplomat."

His diplomacy consists in preventing things from coming to a show down. He believes in compromising and if you can not get a whole loaf, then take a half loaf, and if you can not get a half loaf, then take a stone. As a result of the half loaf (the stone) that he got for the members of No. 76, the finishers are now suffering from a severe case of dyspepsia that all the medicine prescribed by pure and simpleminded labor organizations affiliated with the Building Trades Council of this city are preparing to file mandamus proceedings against the city to compel the employment of union men on all municipal work, under an ordinance passed last summer.

City Councillor Schnurmackers, in speaking for the members of the City Council, said: "The contracts will be let to the lowest bidder regardless of unions."

As a result an attorney has been engaged to fight the case in court, and the labor fakir, who is a stone, is to receive the "big sum" of \$1,500, which means, of course, that the members are to be tied once more to pay that \$1,500.

Those same men who are now sitting in the City Council and giving organized labor a laugh, were boomed as "friends of labor" at election time, through the columns of the Labor Fakir, Comrade Gebelien, who is the same gentleman of St. Louis representative of the A. A. U. (American Agents Association), a fake organization, whose paper existence was shown up by Comrade Keindard in the columns of THE PEOPLE a short time ago. More about Mr. Steinblies and his A. A. U. of seven members in some future issue of THE PEOPLE.

The cigarmakers have organized ward committees, who are to canvass the different precincts to "push the label," and incidentally to push dues into the pockets of the fakir, which is to be used to advance the moral (?), material (?), and intellectual (?) welfare of its fake leaders.

The above is a brief description of the state of affairs that exist among pure and simpleminded in the Mound city. An amusing incident occurred here about three weeks ago at a meeting of the so-called Social Democratic party, which was called to elect delegates to their national convention. After the chairman had called the meeting to order, a motion was carried to proceed with the election of delegates. They were to be elected by the members asked the following question:

"Mr. Chairman, what is the basis of representation?" The question was a stunner. The chairman was in a predicament, and after recovering his power of speech, he managed to stammer out: "I—don't—do—not—not—know." Then the wrangle which lasted fully an hour began, during which time suggestions and motions were offered until the atmosphere was thick with them. Some of the readers may say, Why did they not refer to their constitution? Why? They have not got any constitution. Hence the wrangle. Any one not acquainted with the situation would have taken it for a gathering of the "Buen Saint John's" or the "Buen Saint John's."

On Saturday evening, March 17, Section St. Louis will give a lecture on the Paris Commune, which will conclude with a hop, at the Bundeschor Hall, corner of 14th and Howard streets. Tickets, twenty-five cents a person. A handsome cup and saucer will be presented to each lady attending. All friends of the cause are kindly requested to attend.

SEARCHLIGHT.

The English translation of Karl Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx's picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student and no student, can afford to be without it. Apply at Labor News Company, 147 East 23d Street, New York City. Price, 25 cents.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Don't write on both sides of the sheet.
Don't write on tissue paper.
Don't write with pencil.
Don't write with a broom stick if a toothpick is handy, pens preferred.
Don't crowd your lines.
Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the sheet.

Don't abbreviate.
Don't forget to give your P. O. address and date of letter.
Don't forget to give name and date of paper when sending clippings.
Don't write your signature as though you wished to remain incognito.
Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being misspelled.
Don't write on sheets of uneven size.
Don't take this ill.

The Swindle Label in New London, Ct.

TO THE PEOPLE.—There can be no mistake that cigarmakers' blue label of "The People" is a swindle. The employer, not us, and it is a "good thing" for the gentlemen engaged in the "Label Committee, Label Rooming" business. I thought for a time that my own experience here in New London was exceptional. But the swindle is the same all over. Let me tell you an instance of how the label works here: In a certain shop we were stung to such an extent on the swindle, that we cut our fingers in the effort to make the label reach. Finding it impossible even so, we thought the best way out was to buy some of the swindle ourselves. We did so and bowed meekly under this added exploitation, keeping it secret, however. But the boss found it out. And what did he do? He said, "I don't object if any one chooses to buy his own swindle; but I must insist that he buy leaf of the identical color that I do; and he walked out. So now we are buying swindle swindle to help the boss out, and he has the label, and the international officers won't budge for it.

Whom does that label protect? Push the Alliance. Let her enter this town and take charge of the cigarmakers, and emancipate us from those dirty loafers of labor racketeers.

There is here an Alliance of longshoremen. Can't the G. E. B. push the good work out (the cigarmakers' way)?

New London, Ct., Feb. 10.

Vancouver Items.

TO THE PEOPLE.—During the short stay of Comrade Thomas Lawry of Pittsburgh, Pa., advantage was taken to have him speak in New Westminster, B. C. With the aid of a few sympathizers, a hall was secured, and a series of lectures to be given by the comrades, under the auspices of Section Vancouver.

A better and more propaganda purposes than the above mentioned could not be desired. The audience consisted mostly of local fishermen, who had already organized themselves in the name of pure and simpleminded labor. On the proposition of the speaker, a meeting was called for the following day, to be held at the hall, and to be addressed by the speaker. The speaker, in his lecture, pointed out the need of the utter impossibility of ever gaining even temporary benefit from that one-time effective measure, the "Swindle Label," thus placing the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the economic wing of the Socialist Labor Party, as the only economic means to help emancipate the proletariat, from the propertyless wage-working-class, from wage-slavery.

The following subjects were billed for the occasion: "The Swindle Label," "The Labor Movement," "Trades Unionism, True and False," "Reform or Revolution," "Which?" "Government by the Socialists," "Socialism the Salvation of the Working-Class."

ly stricter on this subject than the strict New York laws. The Stahl conspirators are a lot of timbercoats who, in their stupidity, are going to wreck the S. and D. B. F. if they are let alone.

E. A. Los Angeles, Cal.—Your opinion that "Harriman's nomination job has a good deal in it for him," inasmuch as he secures for him a long job as campaign speaker, must be based on the false assumption that there is a treasury and a movement back of his nomination, and that he will be an actual candidate. Both notions are wrong. He may get a few scraps here and there, and that's all.

Much more interesting is that part of his biography that you give concerning his "Socialist activity," as clerk in the Los Angeles Co-operative store, in overhauling his salary, and other "activities." You should have made that public over a year ago. The man is now buried; once buried it matters not whether one is 6 feet underground or 60. Thus the biography may be laid aside just now. Occasion may offer to use it later.

L. B. Boston, Mass.—Nobody bothered about Harriman in this city. He fell flat, and that's the end of it. As to Providence, he simply dropped it as a hot potato.

N. L. Chicago, Ill.—We here in America need trouble ourselves little about silly anti-S. L. P. articles in papers in Germany. The fate of the Social movement in America is to be decided on American soil, not elsewhere.

Roland, Chicago, Ill.—That scheme of taxing the members of the S. and D. B. Fund to make the "Volkszeitung" the organ of the Fund to the tune of \$12,000 a year, nothing short of a fraud, and a fraud that paper down the throats of people who now repudiate it. There are in New York and vicinity fully 12,000 members of the S. and D. B. Fund, and mostly Germans. What do they think of that paper? Why, its own circulation tells the story. Despite the strong efforts to get readers for it, its daily circulation is barely 6,000. Now, even if each of every one of these 6,000 members of the S. and D. B. Fund, you would have 6,000 members left, that is fully one-half, who won't take the paper even if given away. But it is sure that 4,000 is the very highest number of S. and D. B. Fund members who buy the paper. The making of the "Volkszeitung" the compulsory organ of the Fund would, therefore, mean that the paper is to be crammed down the throats of 8,000 members right around here who now repudiate it. The figures for whole membership give a still worse showing.

J. C. Chicago, Ill.—It may be readily granted that the Party's present basis of representation is not as good as may be wished for; if a better one is proposed, the convention will certainly accept it. But the Party is not working conventions and not for padding.

A. L. Y. Buffalo, N. Y.—Apply to B. Rheinhardt, 521 B'way of your city. Some time ago he asked for the same information on the part of the S. and D. B. Fund, and got full set of papers and a full set of application. Wm. L. Brower, General Secretary, S. T. and L. A., 23 Duane st., this city.

A. C. Detroit, Mich.—The long and short of it, the Socialist Movement is not a thing to toy or trifle with; it is not to be nibbled at for partime; nor yet is it to be treated as a Sunday school. It is a mighty serious thing, to be seriously approached. He who knows not that and tries his fancies on it is exposed to rude shocks. The "shocks" you experience are hereby diagnosed.

Municipal.

(Continued from page 1.)

to be let by the city to the working people at a rental calculated on cost of repairs and administrative expenses.

X. The immediate establishment of free public bath houses by the city, to be located as convenient as possible, especially in the shop districts, to be accessible to all.

XI. The city to establish a free employment bureau where the workers can secure reliable aid in obtaining employment free of charge.

XII. School education of all children under sixteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., when actually found necessary, without inflicting the stigma of pauperism.

XIII. All business of the city council to be transacted in public; the abolition of secret sessions.

XIV. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

XV. We condemn the present system of vagrancy laws which treat poverty as a crime, and the so-called organized charities which are used to supply labor to unfair employers.

Manifesto. In submitting this platform and demands to you, workmen of Hartford, we point to the fact that every nominee has signed his own resignation blank date. This enables the Socialist Labor Party to withdraw any of its candidates if elected as soon as they do not live and act according to the tactics and principles of the Socialist Labor Party.

The continuous war between capital and labor is fiercer every year. We call upon you, workmen of Hartford, to side with the representatives of the class conscious proletariat of America and this city, and elect them to office, for they will work in your interest, whatever may happen, and against the interest of your oppressors, the capitalist class. In concluding, we remind you of the fact that it is better to vote for the thing you want, and not get it, than to vote for something you do not want and get it. Vote for principles upheld by the right men.

Platform Committee: SAMUEL G. HARRISON, MATTHEW LECHNER, JOSEPH POWELL, FREDERICK FELLEMAN.

Daily People:

(Continued from page 1.)

Information on this matter; also to bear in mind on what dates their installments fall due, so that the money can be collected in due time.

WILLIAM WALKER, HENRY L. RUBOVITZ, HARRY CARLESS, Committee.

DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.

The following amounts have been received from sources other than those represented in the "Daily People" Conference of New York:

Previously acknowledged \$150.25
Section Akron, O., per W. Garrity (second payment) 3.50
Comrades in Chicago, per Henry Sales (second payment) 14.25
Funds from the S. T. and L. A. C. ladies comrades in St. Paul, per Miss Helen Jacobson 15.00
Total \$183.00

S. T. & L. A. Cigars

should be smoked by all members of the S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P.

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Ask your dealer for them and take no other. For sale at all Socialist clubs. Agents wanted in every town in the United States.

ECKSTEIN BROS., 72 Avenue B, New York.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, New York.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—R. B. Hart, Secretary, 860 Richmond street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23d street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting, with P. Fiebigler in the chair. Absent, Brown and Keep; both excused. Keep being in Ohio on an agitation tour. The financial report for the week ending Feb. 24 showed, receipts, \$27.90; expenditures, \$23.85.

Section Worcester, Mass., reported the expulsion of L. D. Usher, the former secretary of the Massachusetts State Committee, located at Worcester, for conspiracy and treason against the party. The Kentucky State Committee had sent application for charter from Fulton, Ky., but having received another application from the same town, the committee sent word asking that action be deferred until the matter is cleared. Missouri State Committee sent application for reorganization at Kansas City, Mo. Application granted. The California State Committee sent report of its meeting held in relation to the removal of the seat of said committee to Los Angeles, as ordered by a general vote. There is a conflict of opinion as to the legality of the vote, but as Los Angeles will refer the case to the National Board of Appeals for adjudication, no action was taken.

A sub-committee was elected to draft a call to the sections of the country in the matter of raising funds to establish a daily paper. Committee to report at next meeting.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY, Rec. Sec.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Feb. 23, with the following members present: Cohen, DeLeon, Vogt, Luck and Brewer.

Comrade DeLeon was chosen chairman. Communications: One from D. A. 12, Philadelphia, Pa., requesting that in the future, when D. A. 12 appeals for funds for any local alliance under its jurisdiction, action be taken to forward the request to the district secretary, so that a proper record of the receipts for such purpose can be kept and published in the official organ, "The People." This resolution was passed.

The action of the Philadelphia "Tagblatt," a Kanaroor paper, having garbled the report sent them by the secretary of L. A. 104 striking textile workers. Action: Secretary instructed to write D. A. 12 and notify them that the request was granted; and that hereafter, when the appeal of a district alliance for any local alliance is endorsed by the General Executive Board, all moneys are to be sent direct to the district alliance making the appeal.

One from D. A. 15, Pittsburg, Pa., donating \$5.50 to the Philadelphia textile workers' strike fund, and money forwarded to D. A. 12, Philadelphia.

One from Detroit Mixed Alliance stating that when the case of the temporary injunction which the I. T. U. had secured against the S. T. and L. A. printers' label, had been heard in court, the judge decided that the I. T. U. had no case, and threw it out. The I. T. U. has now filed another set of papers, and the case will come up in a few days. The Alliance wished to have some advice from the Board. The newspaper reports that the Alliance was enjoined were false. Action: Secretary instructed to notify the local alliance of Detroit to continue the fight.

One from Section Yonkers donating \$2.50 to L. A. 104 striking textile workers of Philadelphia. Pa. One from L. A. 203, textile workers of Passaic, N. J., donating \$5 to the Philadelphia textile workers.

Several from D. A. 17, R. I., stating that the officers of the National Federation of Textile Operators of America had been faced by the officers of D. A. 17, with the result that D. A. 17 is organizing right and left. The organizers of the N. F. T. O. walk home with their charters under their arms and have threatened the thought of holding their national convention in Providence, the place being too hot for them; and, contrary to the referendum, have decided to meet in Dover, N. H.

Several from L. A. 20, of Sing Sing, N. Y., in relation to their strike against the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company, which they are holding a fair, Feb. 19 to 24, to raise funds to continue the strike. Secretary stated he had visited the strikers several times since the last meeting of the Board, and everything is going on well.

One from L. A. 203, Seattle, Wash., forwarding \$8 for the Philadelphia Textile Workers' strike fund, and for the same.

One from L. A. 240, cigar makers, London, Ont., requesting the S. T. and L. A. labels for use on cigars in their city. Request granted and labels forwarded.

One from Chicago, Ill., stating that organizer Curran, of the Amalgamated Association of Engineers, was making statements against the Alliance and its officers. Attention to be given to the same. Communications were also received from Brishen, Pa.; New London, Conn.; New Britain, Conn.; London, Ont.; Olneyville, R. I.; Paterson, N. J.; Akron, O.; Stoneham, Mass.; Cincinnati, O.; Bualo, N. Y.; Richmond, Va.; Detroit, Mich.; East Orange, N. J.; Riverpoint, R. I.; Lynn, Mass., asking general information, forwarding per capita, etc.

Communication was also received from Section S. L. P. secretary, forwarding \$2 for the Philadelphia Textile Workers' strike fund, and money forwarded to Philadelphia.

Charters were granted to: Denver Mixed Alliance, Denver, Col.; Cambridge, Mass.; New Britain, Ct.; Ledyard Mixed Alliance, New London, Ct.

Mixed Trade Alliance, Ballard, Wash.; National Trade Alliance of Iron and Metal Workers of the United States and Canada.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

W. L. BROWER, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT.

Comrade S. Schulberg, organizer of the International Iron and Metal Workers Alliance, will make a tour through the state commencing March 5, and closing March 17.

Organizers and comrades are hereby urged to do all they can to make Comrade Schulberg's visit a success. All iron and metal workers should be urged to attend the meetings, so that Alliances can immediately be formed. The eagerness of the comrades will be very light. If any of the iron workers and metal workers Association has voted a sum of money for the tour, the following dates have been fixed for the tour up to date:

For Stamford, March 5
For Bridgeport, March 6
For New Britain, March 7
For New Britain, March 8
For New Britain, March 9
For New Britain, March 10
For New Britain, March 11
For New Britain, March 12

Comrades in other towns or cities who wish to hold a meeting for this purpose must be held under the same date. The dates now open are from the 13th to the 17th instant, inclusive. Now, comrades, get your coats off.

CHAS. J. MERRICK, State Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STONEHAM.—The Town Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Stoneham, having filed its list of officers and members with the secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and with Jeremiah O'Flaherty, the duly elected secretary of the Party, called in accordance with the election act, a caucus to make nominations for the March town elections. The meeting was called to order by Fred E. Buker, chairman of the town committee. James J. Devlin was elected permanent chairman, and Louis Breitenstein was elected secretary. James Mullin and Chas. Poole were elected tellers. The polls were held open from seven o'clock until nine. The following were placed in nomination:

Selectman—Fred E. Buker.
Overseer of the Poor—Elmer E. Walte.
Assessor—John L. White.
Sewer Commissioner—Henry Meagher.
Trustee of the Public Library—William J. Corcoran, Jr.

School Committee—Francis Macdonald. This is the only caucus held in the town, as it is the custom of the capitalist parties to "bury their differences and unite as a human." The entry of a party into the field under the political designation recognized by the state authorities has rather shaken the uniters, and this is probably the last year in which party lines will not be drawn.

We expect to poll a large vote, and as the work done has been of the most solid and sound character, it will leave a good effect on the presidential vote next November.

FITCHBURG will have a meeting and try to reorganize Sunday, March 4, at 2 p. m. at G. R. Hall, Charles Kroll, of Providence, R. I., will address the meeting.

LOWELL.—The section meets every Sunday afternoon at 2 p. m. Some comrades from out of town always are present to address the meeting.

LAWRENCE.—The comrades of the Merrimack Valley sections, Lowell, Haverhill, and Groveland, and all comrades in the vicinity who can do so, are invited to gather at the headquarters of Section Lawrence, in Centre Building, 115 E. Main street, on Sunday, March 18, to assist in the celebration of the 29th anniversary of the Paris Commune.

S. J. FRENCH, THOMAS MEXICAN, JOHN HOWARD, Committee on Arrangements.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK CITY CONVENTION.—The City Convention to nominate candidates for Mayor, S. J. Street, and for Councilmen, and Trustees of City Home, will be held at Headquarters, 78 Springfield avenue, on Saturday, March 3. Convention will be called to order at 8 p. m. All members should be on hand early. By order of County Committee.

A. P. WITTELL, Organizer.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Feb. 26, 1900. To the members of the Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island.

COMRADES.—The Caucus Act of 1899, with which our Party is obliged to comply, makes necessary many changes in the methods we have heretofore employed in making nominations. In order to comply with the law, and at the same time prevent possible thwarting of our purpose by outside influences, it is necessary to hold two conventions. One the regular Party convention, such as we have always held it, and composed of delegates from the sections directly and the other the legal convention, composed of delegates from the sections, under the provisions of the Caucus Act, where it applies, otherwise by the sections, but on the same basis of representation as that of the regular Party convention.

On Saturday evening, March 10, at 8 o'clock, the regular State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island will be held in Textile Hall, 1935 Westminster street.

The business of the regular Party convention will be the preparation of the list of candidates for state offices; the election of delegates to the National Convention; the adoption of a platform and an address to the voters, and the transaction of such business as may be presented in the interest of the Party.

On Wednesday evening, March 14, at 8 o'clock, the legal State and Congressional conventions of the Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island will be held in Textile Hall, 1935 Westminster street, for the purpose of nominating state and congressional tickets.

The basis of representation will be as follows: In Providence, delegates will be elected on the basis of population, one delegate for every five hundred persons in good standing, and one additional delegate for every major fraction thereof.

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SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

—OF THE—

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

Resolutions.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.

2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands to be declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with.

5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.

6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.

7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.

8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt.

9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.

11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation).

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws, and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it exists.

17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers.

18. Municipal self-government.

19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.

20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

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GRAND CONCERT BY THE

Damrosch Symphony Orchestra,

Under the Auspices of Section New York, S. L. P., for the benefit of the

DAILY PEOPLE FUND,

On Sunday Afternoon and Evening,

March 25, 1900.

AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, LEXINGTON AVE., 43d & 44th STS.

Tickets 25 Cents. At the Door on Day of Entertainment, 35 Cents.

GRAND BALL WILL FOLLOW CONCERT.

Tickets can be purchased at the following places before day of concert.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Office of THE PEOPLE, 61 Beekman street.
Office of Abendblatt, 9 Rutgers street.
Office of Arbeiter, 35 Frankfort street.
Office of Il Proletario, 176 West Houston street.
Office of Praxda, 414 East 71st street.
Organizer Section New York, S. L. P., 98 Avenue C.
H. Mahland, cigar store, 2310 Broadway.
Eckstein Bros., cigar store, 72 Avenue B.
J. Hammer, drug store,